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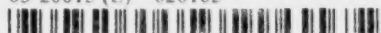
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General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Agenda items 36 and 160**Security Council**
Fifty-seventh year**The situation in the Middle East****Measures to eliminate international
terrorism****Letter dated 30 December 2002 from the Permanent
Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General**

I am writing to draw your attention to the latest act of Palestinian terrorism directed against the citizens of Israel.

At approximately 7.30 p.m. (local time) this past Friday evening, 27 December, two terrorists disguised in Israeli army uniforms and armed with M-16 rifles infiltrated the community of Otniel and opened fire on a religious seminary building located there. At the time, students were gathered in the ground-floor dining hall for the festive and holy Sabbath meal. The two terrorists indiscriminately sprayed the building with gunfire; one managed to enter the kitchen where four defenceless students were preparing a meal. All four were shot and killed at close range. Another 10 Israelis, including six soldiers who responded to the attack, were wounded. The terrorist organization Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ) claimed responsibility for the attack.

In a statement issued from the group's headquarters in Damascus, PIJ secretary-general Ramadan Shallah, who is granted safe harbour and operates freely from the Syrian capital, claimed that the Otniel attack was carried out in retaliation for the death of Hamza Abu-Rub, the leader of Islamic Jihad in the West Bank city of Qabatiyah and one of the most senior operatives in the area. Abu-Rub, who was killed after he attacked with a machine gun and grenades the Israeli soldiers who tried to arrest him, was responsible for scores of terrorist attacks against Israeli civilians, including the bombing at Kibbutz Shaked on 5 November 2001, which wounded three Israelis, the suicide attack at Umm el-Fahm on 18 September 2002, which killed two Israelis (an incident referred to in my letter dated 19 September 2002 (A/57/419-S/2002/1049)), as well as scores of indiscriminate shooting attacks and ambushes of Israeli civilian vehicles.



Israel calls upon the Palestinian leadership to cease, once and for all, not only its financial and logistical support for terrorists, but also the moral support that stems from official glorification of their acts. The perception of terrorists as heroes of the Palestinian people is one that has been systematically nurtured in the Palestinian educational system, in the official Palestinian media and in the speeches and statements of Palestinian officials, and has prevented the Palestinian leadership from mounting a concerted campaign against them.

Israel further calls upon the Palestinian leadership to take immediate steps to fulfil its obligations to end violence, terrorism and incitement and to bring terrorist perpetrators to justice in accordance with international law, international humanitarian law and Security Council resolutions. Until the Palestinian leadership is prepared to renounce its strategy of supporting and celebrating acts of terror, Israel will be compelled to take the necessary defensive measures. Terrorist attacks of the kind perpetrated in Otniel will only serve to obstruct the path to peace and reconciliation in the region.

I submit the present letter in follow-up to numerous letters detailing the campaign of Palestinian terrorism that began in September 2000.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 36 and 160, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

**General Assembly
Security Council**Distr.: General
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**General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 54
Question of Cyprus****Security Council
Fifty-seventh year****Letter dated 30 December 2002 from the Permanent
Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed
to the Secretary-General**

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 27 August 2002 (A/56/1030-S/2002/967), I have the honour to draw your attention to new massive violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish air force, recorded on 21, 22, 28 and 29 August, 2, 4, 12, 18, 19, 20, 22 and 24 September, 7, 11, 14, 18, 21 and 31 October, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 21 and 26 November and 3, 4, 11, and 16 December 2002.

On 21 August, twenty-four F-16 and four F-4, flying in seven formations, two CN-235 and three KC-135 Turkish military aircraft, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:

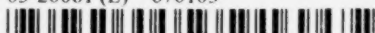
(a) The twenty F-16 and four F-4 aircraft in seven formations entered the Nicosia FIR, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting in a south-easterly direction, from where they returned later on the same day;

(b) One formation of F-16 and the formation of F-4 aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas);

(c) The two CN-235 aircraft, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) in a search and rescue mission, violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara;

(d) The three KC-135 aircraft in a refuelling mission in the air, followed the same route with the military aircraft and returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 22 August, twenty-eight F-16, two RF-4 and four F-4 aircraft in seven formations, two CN-235 and three KC-135 Turkish military aircraft, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus as follows:



(a) Twenty-two F-16, two RF-4 and four F-4 aircraft in seven formations entered the Nicosia FIR, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting in a south-westerly direction. The aircraft returned to the FIR of Ankara on the same day;

(b) One formation of two F-16 and two RF-4 and one formation of four F-16 (on their return) aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas);

(c) Two CN-235 flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) in a search and rescue mission violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara;

(d) The three KC-135, in a refuelling mission in the air, followed the same route with the military aircraft, exiting in a south-easterly direction and returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 28 August, two F-16 aircraft in one formation and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft coming from the FIR of Ankara entered the Nicosia FIR as follows:

(a) The two F-16 aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting in a westerly direction;

(b) The C-160 entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus before exiting in a south-easterly direction. The aircraft returned in the afternoon of the same day.

On 29 August, two F-16 Turkish military aircraft, in one formation, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before exiting in a westerly direction.

On 2 September, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 4 September, four F-4 Turkish military aircraft in one formation, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before exiting in a westerly direction.

On 12 September, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 18 September, sixteen Turkish military aircraft in four formations, coming from a westerly direction and from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus before exiting in the same two directions from which they had come.

On 18 September, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the

Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting in a south-easterly direction. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 19 September, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 20 September, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic.

On 22 September, one KC-135 aircraft, coming from a westerly direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 24 September, eight F-16 Turkish military aircraft in two formations, coming from the FIR of Ankara and from a westerly direction, violated international air traffic regulations before exiting in the same two directions from which they had come.

On 7 October, two F-4 Turkish military aircraft in one formation, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before exiting in the same direction from which they had come.

On 11 October, three RF-4 Turkish military aircraft, coming from a westerly direction in one formation, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 14 October, four Turkish military aircraft in one formation, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting in a westerly direction.

On 14 October, two F-4 Turkish military aircraft in one formation, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting in a westerly direction.

On 18 October, four F-4 Turkish military aircraft in one formation, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting in a westerly direction.

On 21 October, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned to the FIR of Ankara on 24 October, following the same route.

On 31 October, sixteen F-16 Turkish military aircraft in four formations, coming from a westerly direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 9 November, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 11 November, one Turkish military aircraft, after taking off from the airport of Krini in the occupied area of the Republic, violated international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 12 November, one Turkish military aircraft, after taking off from the airport of Konya, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the Mesaoria area before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic.

On 14 November, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting in a south-easterly direction, from where it returned later on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 14 November, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 15 November, seven F-5 Turkish military aircraft, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before returning to the FIR of Ankara in the same direction from which they had come.

On 16 November, one Gulf Stream Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 18 November, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 21 November, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 26 November, fourteen Turkish military aircraft of unknown type in six formations, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating

international air traffic regulations, before returning to the FIR of Ankara in the same direction from which they had come.

On 3 December, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 4 December, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria before landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned to the FIR of Ankara the next day.

On 11 December, one Turkish military aircraft of unknown type, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations, before returning to the FIR of Ankara in the same direction from which it had come.

On 16 December, two formations, each consisting of two Turkish military aircraft of unknown type, entered the Nicosia FIR, coming from the FIR of Ankara, violating international air traffic regulations, before exiting in a westerly direction.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I strongly protest all the above-mentioned violations of the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, which violate international law as well as Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, and call for their immediate cessation. I would like to note that these violations are not conducive to the maintenance of the required positive climate, especially during the present important phase in the exercise of your mission of good offices, which enjoys the full support of the Security Council. It is hoped that the Government of Turkey will show restraint, cease the violation of the airspace of Cyprus and, heeding the call by the Security Council, assume its responsibilities towards the Turkish Cypriot leaders so that they will contribute to the efforts to find a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem on the basis of United Nations resolutions.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotos **Zackheos**
Permanent Representative



**General Assembly
Security Council**

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**General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 54
Question of Cyprus**

**Security Council
Fifty-seventh year**

**Letter dated 31 December 2002 from the Permanent
Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to
the Secretary-General**

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 26 December 2002, addressed to you by Reşat Çağlar, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ümit Pamir
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Annex to the letter dated 31 December 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to the several statements made by the representatives of the Greek Cypriot Administration during the meetings of the various Committees of the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session, I wish herein to set the record straight.

Year after year we have witnessed Greek Cypriot officials appear before United Nations bodies to repeat their well-known baseless allegations against Turkey and the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, ignoring the fact that the very title they carry in doing so is a usurped one secured only by violence in December 1963.

None of the resolutions to which references are made in the above-mentioned statements describes the legitimate and justified Turkish intervention of 1974, undertaken in accordance with the Treaty of Guarantee of 1960, as "aggression" or "invasion", or the subsequent presence of Turkish troops in the island as "occupation". Such distortions are purely a Greek Cypriot invention aimed at blurring the issue and confusing the innocent with the guilty. On this point I would only like to recall the dramatic statement made by Archbishop Makarios, the Greek Cypriot leader at the time, before the Security Council on 19 July 1974, in which he openly accused Greece, not Turkey, of invading and occupying Cyprus. His remarks, which came only four days after the Greek coup of 15 July 1974, are well recorded in the annals of the United Nations and hardly require further elaboration.

What had been going on in Cyprus before the coup, however, is just as, if not more, significant. The years from 1963 to 1974 were a period in which the Greek Cypriots, aided and abetted by Greece, practised ethnic cleansing, terrorism and tyranny against the Turkish Cypriots, all in the name of Enosis. The atrocities committed by the Greek Cypriots during that period drew comments from the international news media, such as *The Washington Post*, which reported in its issue of 17 February 1964 that "Greek Cypriot fanatics appear bent on a policy of genocide"; from prominent statesmen like George Ball, the United States Under-Secretary of State at the time, who wrote in his memoirs *The Past Has Another Pattern*, that "Makarios's central interest was to block off Turkish intervention so that he and his Greek Cypriots could go on happily massacring Turkish Cypriots" (p. 64); and from the United Nations Secretary-General himself, who reported to the Security Council on 10 September 1964 that the Turkish Cypriots had been put under "veritable siege" (see S/5950 and Corr.1). The attempt by Greek Cypriot officials to brush aside this 11-year-long ordeal of the Turkish Cypriots is, to say the least, outrageous. It shows their total insincerity and refusal to show any sign of remorse or an attitude conducive to reconciliation.

It is this background of violence, for which the Greek Cypriots themselves are solely responsible, that has divided Cyprus: segregated the two peoples of the island from each other by pushing the Turkish Cypriots into scattered enclaves encompassing a mere 3 per cent of the island's territory for 11 years; and finally led to the present division. Those with such a record cannot possibly profess a departure from the passions of the past and expect to be taken at their word, particularly at a time when their entire strategy seems to be aimed at creating a Greek-dominated

Cyprus. Bi-zonality, sovereign equality and the continuation of the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee are indispensable safeguards against such an eventuality, and are prerequisites for a new partnership. The degree of unity and integration will depend on the ability of particularly the Greek Cypriot partner to come to terms with the past and the present realities, and its willingness to respect the equal rights and status of the Turkish Cypriot partner in a future settlement. Judging by the present behaviour and activities of the Greek Cypriot leadership, however, such as its continuing embargoes on the Turkish Cypriot people, and its massive rearmament campaign coupled with its provocative rhetoric, the Greek Cypriot side is far from being in a conciliatory mood.

Greek Cypriot leaders would serve their interests, and those of others well, if they would bring themselves to acknowledge the fact that most of the ills that have befallen the island have been a direct result of their irredentist mentality.

I should be grateful if the present letter would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 54, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Reşat Çağlar
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus